# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

## Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CXXXIV.]

An Act extending, in certain Cases, the Provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend Preemption Rights to certain Land therein mentioned," Approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of preemption granted by the act of third March eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled "An act to extend preemption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," shall be, and the same is hereby extended so that the settler, or occupant on the Maison Rouge grant and the De Bastrop grant, entitled to the benefits of said act, shall be entitled to enter, at the minimum price, on every quarter quarter subdivision, on which he has made improvements: *Provided, however*, That where any part of the improvements of two or more settlers or occupants is on the same quarter quarter section, the same shall be entered in their joint names, and their rights shall be proportionate to the extent and value of their improvements thereon,

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXXV.]

An Act to amend the Act approved twenty sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled "An Act to Reduce and Define the Boundaries of the Military Reserve at St. Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota," and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved twenty sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, "to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the lands authorized to be sold at public sale by that act shall be subject to the operations of the laws regulating the sale and disposition of the public lands: *Provided, however*, That where any of said lands are claimed by preemption, under settlement and cultivation made prior to the passage of this act, proof and payment shall be made within three months after its passage; and where any of said lands come within the provisions of the act of twenty third May, eighteen hundred and forty four, for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under such circumstances, such proof and payments shall also be made within three months after the passage of this act; and in either case, if the entries are not made within that time, the claim shall be forfeited: *Provided further*, That where two or more persons are settled upon the same legal subdivision, they shall be permitted to enter it jointly, —the right of each to be in proportion to the extent of his improvements.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Reverend E. G. Gear shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter lots numbers one and two and the west half of the northeast quarter of section four, in township twenty eight north, of range twenty four west, of the fourth principal meridian, in the Minneapolis district, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXXVI.]

An Act to provide a more Efficient Discipline for the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Secretary of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew who enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, shall reenlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to pay during the said three months, equal to that to which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of commanders of any vessel in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discrimination in favor of the faithful and obedient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That summary courts martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the commander of any vessel in the navy to which such persons belong, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court martial.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That summary courts martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipmen, and of some competent person to act as recorder. Before proceeding to trial, the members shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the recorder is hereby authorized to administer: "You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try, without prejudice or partiality, the case now depending, according to the evidence which shall be adduced, the laws for the government of the navy, and your own conscience. So help you God."

After which, the recorder of the court shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer: "You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before this court, and of the proceedings thereof. So help you God."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as the recorder of a summary court martial.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all testimony given before such court shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer.

That summary courts martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any one of the following punishments, viz:—

*First.* Discharge from the service with bad conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country.

*Second.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days.

*Third.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days.

*Fourth.* Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days.

*Fifth.* Confinement not exceeding two months.

*Sixth.* Reduction to next inferior rating.

*Seventh.* Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station.

*Eighth.* Extra police duties, and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court; who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. And it shall be the duty of any such commanding officer to remit any part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court-martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced; or, in case he shall refuse to do so, it shall be his duty, without delay, to submit the case again to the same or to another summary court-martial, which shall have power, upon the testimony already taken, to remit the former punishment, and to assign some other of the authorized punishments in the place thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with as much conciseness and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be transmitted, in the usual mode, to the Navy Department.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall entice any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, who may have enlisted into the naval service of the United States, to desert therefrom, or who shall conceal any person who may have so deserted, and shall refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXXVII.]

An Act to amend "An Act to establish a Land District in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for the land district called Tampa, in the State of Florida, which district was created by the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, whose compensation, duties, responsibilities, and emoluments shall be the same as is or may be prescribed by law for other land officers in said State.

APPROVED, March 2, 1855.

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A WORLD OF WHEAT.—Mr. Cist, of "Cist's Advertiser," Cincinnati, estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States at one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels! Of this almost incalculable mountain of breadstuffs, Ohio yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illinois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Michigan nine, Wisconsin eleven millions of bushels each.—Alabama yields something less than two millions; Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee yield six millions each, and Iowa and Maryland five millions each.

## SANTA ANNA COMING TO NEW YORK.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.

Santa Anna's sister and brother-in-law passed through here yesterday, on their way to New York, where Santa Anna is expected to arrive soon.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has written a letter against Know Nothingism.

A HEAVILY-TAXED CITY.—The taxes of New York city this year are $5,843,822!

To correct an evil which already exists is not so well as to foresee and prevent it.

Doubt and distraction on earth—the brightness of truth in heaven.

## The Doomed Man.

There is a time, we know not when,
A point, we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen,
That crosses every path;
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die,
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirits light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set,
Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man, for man as yet
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below,
Like Eden may have bloomed;
He did not, does not, will not know
Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels, that all is well,
And every fear is calmed:
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell,
Not only doomed, but damned.

O where is this mysterious bourne,
By which our path is crossed;
Beyond which, God himself hath sworn,
That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end? and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent:
Ye that from God depart!
While it is called to-day repent!
And harden not your heart.

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[From the Southern Christian Advocate.]

## Travels in California.

VISIT TO THE "BIG TREE"—DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST—GRIZZLY BEARS.

On Monday morning, June 4, brother B., Mrs. A. and myself left for Sonora, *en route* for the Big Tree, in Calaveras county. About three miles from Sonora we passed the town of Columbia; a clever town, with quite a business air. It is situated in a rich mining region, perhaps one of the most important in the State. A gentleman to whom I was introduced insisted that I should stop and visit some of the diggings, where he said they were getting a hundred dollars per day to the hand, and that they were, in some instances, taking out $100 to the panful of dirt. But I was in haste, and as none of the gold which I might see would stick by me, I concluded to go. In passing on to the river, we passed a large spring, by much the largest which I have seen in the State, reminding me of some of the large limestone springs in East Tennessee.

Some short distance beyond Columbia, we approached tha Stanislaus river, now a narrow, rapid stream, which roars and dashes its way through a deep chasm which must have rendered it very difficult in former days to reach the river, but now a good road has been graded round the mountain, which at length, after numerous windings, brings you to the stream over which you are carried by a small concern of a ferry boat, The bend, as you descend to the river, is wild and romantic in the extreme. The deep Canyon below, which it would seem God has dug out on purpose for the passage of the river, the towering mountains on either side of you, the rugged piles of rock, heaped up every where in wild confusion, the mountains, with a scanty growth of trees and shrubbery, every thing around me, awakened feelings of awe and reverence for Him, whose hand had formed all these things. The ascent from the river was long and sometimes rather steep; and though not near as long nor as steep as the way coming down, yet as the day was hot, it was quite a fatiguing job to our ponies. To ourselves the tedium of the way was relieved in some measure by the beautiful flowers, which, in great variety of form and tint, greeted our vision and occasionally tempted us to stop and pluck some choice specimens.

After clearing the mountains, we travelled a few miles, and about twelve o'clock reached the small mining town of Vallecette, where we dined at the house of a brother Isbell; and, learning that the Tree was about twenty miles distant and the road pretty fair, we determined to go on that evening and return next day, and preach on Tuesday night at Vallecette. Accordingly about 2 o'clock, our company being increased by the addition of brothers Maupin and McGuire, we started for the mammoth forest. We found the road almost a constant ascent, so that we had hard work to reach the celebrated tree by dark, and it was well we succeeded in doing so, as it would have been any thing but pleasant to make a night ride through the dark forests which surrounded the locality.—It was too late to use our eyes much that night, so we adjourned the sight-seeing till next morning, and as we were weary we sought couches at an early hour, that we might refresh ourselves preparatory to the anticipated pleasures of the morning.

The morning came, and was of course, as all mornings are in California, at this season of the year, bright and beautiful. After breakfast we sallied out for tree-seeing, and, high as had been our anticipations, they were more than realized. The forest contains about 80 of what are known as the mammoth trees, embraced in an area of some fifty acres. The trail, which conducts you into the midst of these monsters of the forest, goes through a sort of swamp, which is at present rather wet, making the walking not very comfortable. A beautiful little stream of transparent and delicious water meanders through the forest, but we are among *the trees*, and every other object is forgotten in our astonishment and admiration of these wonderful monuments of the power and wisdom of God. The Frenchman, who acted as our cicerone, was very imperfectly prepared to give us definite information as to the names and dimensions of the different members of this gigantic family, but we endeavored to supply this deficiency by reference to the record kept at the Hotel. This information, as far as practicable, we shall present to our readers in the following description.

The Big Tree from which the locality takes its name, and which was cut down a few years since, and whose fame the newspapers have trumpeted over the land, was not the largest of the trees, though perhaps the most perfect among them. According to the record above referred to, and which is perhaps nearly accurate, this tree is 95 feet in circumference at 8 feet above the ground, estimated by the grains in the wood to be about 3000 years old. It took five men 25 days to fell it, which was done by boring, and after it was down it took them three weeks to strip off the bark. The stump of this tree has been planed down to be nearly smooth as practicable, so as to answer as a dancing saloon; a frame work has enclosed it, and by the interlacing of Arbor Vitæ twigs, quite a pleasant summer room has been fitted up.—Just prior to our visit a traveling theatrical corps had performed in it, and I understand they had quite a *good house*. Where they gathered them from I cannot tell, though what, with miners and laborers on the water company's works, quite a crowd can be collected almost any where in these mountains to attend a circus or almost any sort of a show; though a sermon from the best preacher in the land would scarcely rally half the number. Yet our very accommodating landlord, who is ready to become all things to all men, assured me that he had no doubt if I had sent on an appointment, they could have given me a good crowd. I must add that on a part of the trunk of the tree, the upper side having been blasted away, a bowling saloon has been fitted up, so that pretty much the whole of the tree has been consecrated to the service of satan. Pity that a house for God's worship had not taken its place. On that stump perhaps it may yet do so.

But we proceed to a description of some others of this majestic family. The Miner's Cabin is 80 feet in circumference, nearly 300 feet high. The Three Sisters are all from the same root, 300 feet high—and together measure 92 feet in circumference. The Pioneer's Cabin is about 150 feet high—the circumference not recollected. The Bechalor 300 feet high, 60 in circumference. Poor fellow, he stands alone, rough and unsociable in his looks, his outer garments rather rough and unpolished. The Hermit stands entirely alone, 320 feet high, 107 feet in circumference.—Hercules 350 feet high, 75 feet in circumference. This is probably, taking it all in all, the largest standing tree in the grove, and would make, if sawed up, some 725,000 feet of lumber. The Husband and Wife stand affectionately near each other at the base, and seem to approximate more and more closely as they ascend heavenward, a beautiful emblem of the intimate and affectionate union demanded in that hallowed and endearing relation, standing in close relationship in the beginning of life's journey together, their branches interlocking and blending in beautiful foliage, as they journey upward to heaven. They are each about 250 feet high, and 60 feet in circumference.

The Family Group consists of twenty six, the Father and Mother and twenty four well grown children. The Father was blown down many years, possibly some century or two ago. Its circumference, as nearly as can be ascertained, was 110 feet, and the height was probably about 400 feet. We, with some difficulty, and by means of steps which had been cut in its sides, clambered to the top side of this prostrate giant, and walked the greater part of its length, and I must confess nothing in the group impressed me so forcibly and solemnly as did this prostrate and decaying monarch of the forest. It was a fit time and place to indulge in the imaginative and sentimental, and, if there had been any poetry in my composition, I should certainly have indited a poem on the occasion. But this was out of the question, so I indulged in a long train of prose imaginings. I looked back to the time when this tree was a little sprout, just peeping from the earth. Year after year, age after age, passed on, and it grew and enlarged, its branches climbed heavenward and its trunk expanded until it stood in that lone, wild spot the undisputed monarch of the forest. Perhaps no civilized age of man ever gazed on him in his glory. The roving savage and the grim and fearful grizzly bear had looked on him and laid down at his roots, and the birds of loftier aspiration sought a resting place in his branches. The mighty forests of the eastern world had fallen in rapid succession before the advancing march of civilized man, but no woodman's ax had broken the solitude of his peaceful domain. Empires had sprung up and flourished, mighty warriors had marched their conquering legions over prostrate nations, but no thunder of cannon nor roar of artillery, save that of heaven, had broken the quiet solitude of his mountain reign. Yet at length, the universal law of dust to dust prevailed, and the towering giant fell from his lofty dignity and found a resting place in the bosom of the earth from whence he sprang. Terrible must have been the crash when he fell.

The tree embedded itself several feet deep in the earth, making quite a deep channel. It is hollow, and near its root there is an ever running spring of pure water, which courses at some length through the body of the tree. We may add that the hollow of the tree is so large that a man can easily ride into it on horseback. The Mother is a stately old dame, 91 feet in circumference, 327 feet high. The Children are all of age, and high enough to speak for themselves. The Mother and Son are together 93 feet in circumference. The Siamese Twins, one trunk, separates 40 feet up, 300 feet high. Old Maid stands by herself, head entirely bare and slightly bowing, 260 feet high. Addie and Mary are two pretty looking trees, named in honor of the two young ladies who made the first buggy drive to the grove.

We have noticed only a few of the most prominent trees. A large number remain unnoticed, not because they are undeserving of special regard, but because I don't wish to tire my readers. There is Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Pride of the Forest, and others of large dimensions, which in any other land, would attract pilgrims by the thousands.

These trees are situated in a valley, within some 15 or 20 miles of the snow line of the Sierra Navada and about 50 miles from the summit of that lofty range. The latitude of grove is about 4550 feet above San Francisco. They have a pretty fair Hotel kept at the Big Tree, where I paid for our night's—myself and wife—lodging, breakfast and supper, and one horse, only $8 80. They have the cooliest and most delicious water I have drunk in the State. It is proper to add that the bark of these trees is spongy, exceedingly light, and the thickest piece yet found was 25 inches thick. The trees are a species of Arbor Vitæ. The wood is a good deal like the Cedar in color and is soft and spongy.

Finally, let no one suppose that the large trees constitute the whole of the forest.—Smaller trees of many varieties, abound, of which the Arbor Vitæ is perhaps predominant, yet there are many other varieties, among which is the Balsam tree. There are also shrubs in great variety. We saw abundance of strawberries now in bloom, and the mountain raspberry and currents and gooseberrys, the berry of which is covered with prickles.

The trees have been cut down round the house for a few acres so as to let in day light, yet the place looks wild, and the surrounding forest is no doubt a favorite resort for wild beasts. The lady of the house told us that shortly after her arrival, one morning a large grizzly bear with two half grown cubs, came up to the edge of the yard. Two balls were fired at her which took effect, when she staggered up to the kitchen and died. The cubs were also killed. She said that at another time herself and another lady had walked a little way into the forest and were standing on a stump looking round. "What if we should see a grizzly," said one of them, when happening to turn, there were three, in full view of them. One of the beasts advanced towards them a short distance, and the ladies were of course in no pleasant mood; anticipating what might come next. But happily for them, Grizzly seemed to take a second thought, perhaps he judged it ungrizzlyfied to attack two helpless women. At any rate, after eyeing them for a moment, he turned and walked quietly away, and I need not say that the ladies made tracks faster from the bear than he did from them. No grizzlies have been seen in the neighborhood for some time past, but the wolves still come up to the very doors frequently at night.

Aug., 1855. JAS. O. ANDREW.

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At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication:

"Pray, sir, what is steam?"

"Steam, ma'am, is,—ah! steam is, ah!—steam."

"I knew that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough looking man, standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

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A young beauty beheld one evening two horses running off at locomotive speed, with a light wagon. As they approached, she was horrified at recognizing, in the occupants of the vehicle, two gentlemen of her acquaintance. "Boys," she screamed in terror, "jump out—quick—jump out—especially George."

It is needless to say that her sentiments as to "George" were, from that time forth, no secret.

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The finest idea of a thunder storm extant is when Wiggins came home tight. Now Wiggins is a teacher, and had been to a temperance meeting and drank too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife, are you hurt?"

"No."

"Girls, are you hurt?"

"No."

"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

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There are objections to Shanghais, no doubt, but we had never thought of this. It is very curious, but it is true. The way of it was this: Mr. S——, an old resident of Stillwater, on the upper Hudson, introduced among his family of hens a few Shanghais, including a rooster, of formidable dimensions, who had "run to legs" a good deal. His crow was peculiar, and easily distinguished from that of other cocks. One morning he had waited to hear a repetition of the usual summons, after being aroused by the "shrill clarion" once sounded, but he heard it not again. The pre-eminent chanticleer was still. Mr. S—— went out to see what had caused the silence. He found the rooster lying on his back, with both legs out of joint. After an examination, he set both legs; the cock walked off, and gave vent to his satisfaction in a lusty crow. In the very act he dropped as if he had been shot. He had crowed his legs out of joint again! He was kept three or four days, and then killed. "It was too much trouble," said Mr. S., "to set him up every time he crowed!"—*Knickerbocker.*

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The dog law expired in New York a couple of weeks since. It has been in force since the 25th June, and it is supposed that during the time over four thousand dogs have been killed. A large number were redeemed by paying the fine.

## Save Your Land.

Among the subjects interesting to farmers, there is not one of more vital importance than the one suggested by the above caption. The lands of our State have long been ranked with those of the old, worn out countries; and hundreds of our people, so considering them, have emigrated to the far West, while others have taken their places, and by their progressive skill in farming, within the last ten or fifteen years have caused a wonderful improvement to take place in the general aspect of our country. So great has been the improvement that our lands have actually advanced 50 per cent. in value. If to one cause, more than to another, this advance in value is attributable, we are inclined to think it is that attention which farmers have within the same period of time paid to the saving of their lands, by the judicious use of guard drains or hill side ditches, grading, &c. It is true that much of this improvement may have been effected by a more liberal system of manuring, resting, and rotation of crops; yet we think that those latter agents have had rather a tendency to increase the crop than to save the land. That guard drains and draining are the best means of saving land from washing and wasting away can no longer be doubted. And yet some of our farmers are still murdering their lands by the old fashioned up and down hill culture; while such a thing as a guard drain is not to be seen on their premises. This we consider is folly, near akin to that of killing the goose for the golden egg. What is still more strange, some of these old land pirates are numbered amongst our most intelligent farmers. To such we say, "save your land," and its increased productiveness and value, will amply remunerate you for the expense of grading and ditching.

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REBELLION AMONG THE WOMEN.—We have often heard of rebellions, &c., among the sterner sex, *but* the women, the wives and subjects of Brigham Young, Governor *de facto* of Utah Territory, and Autocrat, High Priest and Prophet of all the Mormons in and about the Great Salt Lake City are about playing the deuce with Sir Brigham, and his associate polygamists. It seems as if several of the Mrs. Brighams, on the arrival of Col. Steptoe and his detachment of U. S. Troops, were disposed to fancy them, much to the discomfiture of the High Priest; as he experienced much relief at the departure of the Col. and his Spartan band of heroes. These soldiers sent out to preserve good order appropriated to take the wives and daughters of the Brighamites out riding, walking &c, and the whole affair terminated in the disclosure that several of them were carried off *en route* for California. This affords a clue to get at the Mormons. If they get to kicking up a muss with the government, let the President order an army of *young and handsome* men to the Salt Lake to play hide and seek and a game or two of "tipsey" with those fair Mormons; they will be sure to steal them all away and leave Brigham in a "bad fix."

'Tis evident that Brigham does not like the visits of the citizen soldiers of the East; besides "hooking" his wives and children he thinks that they grow a little familiar with his Highness and in this case, like others, "familiarity breeds contempt." Hear what he says:

"The experience of the last winter has taught us a good lesson, and we hope it has taught the people generally a lesson. I am troubled all the time with "Bro. Brigham," and "Pres. Young." "I do love you, Pres. Young," when at the same time some who use such expressions will have one arm round my neck loving me dearly and the other around the neck of a scoundrel, trying to get Christ and Belial together; this I cannot endure."

The Prophet is evidently wrathy.

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A gossipping correspondent of the New York *Mirror*, writing from Philadelphia, tells us the fashions there this season are "excessively fanciful:"

"Those ugly, detestable plaids, better suited to cover the floor than a delicately formed lady, have again come in vogue; and, in order to show them to more advantage, whalebones or hoops are employed, which give an extra fullness to the skirt. Broad stripes, which being truly American and in perfect accordance with the republican spirit of 1855, must be admired, are to be worn extensively; but, unfortunately, the neat gaiter boot which sets off the pretty foot and the well formed ankle is to be discarded, and in its place high-heeled slippers, with large rosettes, are to be introduced. As regards bonnets, they appear to grow frightfully less, and before winter sets in it is probable that a large rosette fixed on the back of the head will take its place."

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Samuel Wilking, of Utica, (N. Y.) avers that he has tried for eight years a plan to prevent the rot of the potato, and has always found it successful. It is simply to pull off the vines at the roots as soon as they show symptoms of disease. He is so confident of the certainty of this cure that he has purchased an acre of potatoes in the ground and treated them in this way. These he is willing to wager $100 will not rot, while others in the same field, with the vines left on them, will be thoroughly diseased. So says the Utica *Herald.*

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SINGULAR EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE.—We see it stated by the marriage at Macclesfield, on the 15th of July, of Mr. Orvin Ollenshaw, aged 68, to Miss Sarah Ollenshaw, aged 28, the bride became the wife of her own uncle, sister-in law to her aunt, aunt to her brothers and sisters, and stepmother to her cousins; and by another marriage she became the mother-in-law of her own sister.

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Never be dependent. Eat your crust honestly earned. Look the world in the face; smile at its frowns and laugh at its malice. Use energy. Strive and still strive, and if all is lost strive again. Never say die.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

## Maine Election--The Fusion Party No More.

Such is the most gratifying announcement of a Maine paper, containing returns of the election in that State on Monday last. The following is the result for Governor, so far as heard from:

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| Morrill, Know Nothing Abolitionist, | 14,614 |
| Wells, Democrat, | 13,210 |
| Reed, Old line Whig, | 2,268 |

It is evident from this that there is no choice for Governor by the popular vote.—The lower branch of the Legislature is Democratic, which secures the election of Wells.—All hail for Maine! She has broken the shackles in which Know Nothing Abolitionism has bound her, and stands forth redeemed, disenthralled.

Morrill was a candidate for re-election, and supported by what is called the Fusion or Republican party, embracing, says the *State of Maine*, printed at Portland, Free-soilers, Whigs, Democrats and Maine Law Advocates and Know Nothings.

These incongruous elements, combined together solely by the cohesive power of plunder, attempted a series of measures in violation of the Constitution of the State, and against the rights of the people, under the specious garb of Temperance, and a higher American feeling—unparalleled in the Legislation of the country. The attempt to enforce the present intensified Liquor Law, had produced a highly exasperated state of feeling throughout the State; but this was not enough to have aroused the intense animosity that entered into the Canvass. This was mainly due to the introduction of the "foreign legion," and the disunion sentiments of Senator Wade.

Bad as was our State Administration, continues the same journal—unpopular as the Maine Law had become through the violence and folly of its reputed author, it required the pressure of another influence than these to arouse throughout the State the intense excitement of the occasion. It was the feeling of love to the Union, and abhorrence of the disunion doctrines put forth by the Republican leaders, that excited alarm, and aroused the people of Maine.

It was Senator Wade's speech at Portland, on the 14th of August, that overwhelmed and crushed the Republican party. He was feasted and caressed by Senator Fessenden, lionized and idolized by the fierce abolition fanatics of the city, after he declared the most infamous disunion sentiments that ever disgraced a political demagogue.

It was this that roused the solid men of Maine to action, disregarding all minor issues, and all personal questions, they put their shoulder to the wheel, and laid Disunion and the Maine Law together in the same grave.

In Portland, the conduct of Neal Dow, and the transactions of the 2d of June, were matters that came in direct issue, and the verdict of the people of Portland has put an end to his unfortunate career.

Such is the end of this infamous fusion of Know Nothingism, Abolitionism and Maine-Lawism in one State. May we hope that it will be our good fortune to record a similar result in others.

[From the Pickens Courier.]

## Blue Ridge Railroad Again.

MR. EDITOR: The progress of the work on this Road not having been so rapid as many expected and wished, a good deal of carping has been the consequence. And some, in whom probably "the wish was father to the thought," have predicted its entire failure.

Many difficulties, it is true, have arisen.—Yet the work, notwithstanding the obstacles, has been at no time suspended; and its friends see no reason to despair of its ultimate completion.

To the persevering exertions of a few gentlemen of character and influence, at the head of whom stands Mr. Gourdin, the President, we are mainly indebted for what has been done. From the time the Georgia Charter was obtained, they have been indefatigable, and we are assured that at no time have they been more sanguine of success than at present.

Mr. Gourdin's acceptance of the Presidency, at the outset, was merely for the purpose of organizing and placing the work in progress. Engaged extensively in business, which requires a good deal of his personal attention, he could not devote his whole time to the road. He has not only served without pay, but at a time when the money market was in a state of great depression, and the prospects of the road much more unfavorable than at present, pledged his individual credit to advance the work. He has always intended, as we have reason to know, to resign the Presidency so soon as a competent man, who would have the confidence of the State, now largely interested in the enterprise, could be procured to succeed him. Such an one it is now thought can be had in Judge Frost, who we are informed, has partially consented to occupy the position.

In company with Mr. Gourdin, he is now on the line of road between this and Knoxville; and their intention is to examine every portion of it. The Judge, it is believed, will take charge of the road as President, about the first of October, and devote his time and attention to it. Mr. Gourdin will, no doubt, remain as one of the Directors, and continue to take a lively interest in the success of the work, to which it is hoped and believed a fresh impetus will be given by the arrangement.

It is probable that there will be various rumors afloat on the subject, and it may be of interest to your readers to have correct information, as many of them are anxious to see the work progressing.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A Know Nothing paper published in the German language has been started at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Know Nothingism is consistent only in its inconsistencies. A German Know Nothing organ in Pennsylvania, and Italian Know Nothing organ in New York, and several French Know Nothing organs in Louisiana! The editors of these precious organs should have the favorite rallying cry of "None but Americans shall rule America" translated into their respective vernaculars forthwith.—*Union.*

A DEAD SHOT.—The following dialogue occurred between a conductor on one of our Portland Railroads and a passenger a few days since:

*Passenger.*—Well, Mr. Condnctor, what is the political news?

*Conductor.*—Don't know, sir, for I havn't been to church for the last two Sundays.

[From the Independent Press.]

## The City Council of Columbia versus Newspaper Privileges.

Our Columbia correspondent alludes to the action of the City Council of Columbia, in reference to the editor of the *Carolinian*, in strong terms of disapprobation, and it deserves them. The history of this transaction, with the causes which led to it, we find detailed in the *Carolinian* of Tuesday, the substance of which is as follows:

The City Council, which, as our correspondent says, is claimed to be Know Nothing, upon going into power, chose and appointed the *Carolina Times* as its official organ, with something of a salary. This, of course, it had a right to do. The then editors of the *Carolinian*, who had before occupied the position of City printers, applied to the City Council for the privilege of publishing, gratuitously, contemporaneously with the official organ, a report of its proceedings. This reasonable request the Council refused to accede to, and subsequently passed a resolution prohibiting the *Carolinian* from the privilege of attending its meetings as a reporter.

Dr. Gibbes then determined to sound the depth of the Council's authority to enact such a regulation, and accordingly, on last Monday, presented himself in the City Hall, the Council in session. The Mayor asked him if he had not heard of the aforesaid resolution; to which Dr. Gibbes replied affirmatively.—The Mayor then asked him if he was present as a reporter, to which Dr. Gibbes responded that he was there as a corporator. The question was repeated; and Dr. Gibbes answered that he claimed the right as a corporator and a citizen to attend without let, hindrance or question, and denied the right of the Mayor to propose such a query. The Mayor thereupon ordered the Marshal to put the Doctor out of the room.

Upon this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding of the City Council we have but few comments to offer; yet, as we consider it not only as an act of ungenerousness to the *Carolinian*, and the readers of that journal, but also as involving the legitimate rights of the press, we cannot refrain from an expression of opinion in reference to it. It seems to us that any other than an intolerant, inquisitorial Know Nothing Council would have been glad to have its proceedings published as promptly and as widely as possible, when it was proposed to be done "without money and without price," and at no inconvenience whatever to any member of that body, even though the right to exclude reporters were unquestioned. We are no lawyer, nor are we apprized as to the exact extent of the corporate powers vested in the City Council of Columbia; but one thing we know, that neither the Congress of the United States, or the Legislature of South Carolina, have the right to abridge the legitimate liberties of the press or the people; and we cannot imagine a City Council to possess a higher authority than those bodies. If a citizen chooses to attend any public meeting, and whilst there demeans himself quietly and orderly, no one has a right to question him as to his motives and objects; and if he further chooses to report, truthfully, either orally or otherwise, the proceedings, his right to do so is equally clear. Any attempt to deprive him of it is presumptuous, and must be futile.

The City Council of Columbia has, therefore, in our judgment, transcended its powers, and we hope Dr. Gibbes will, as he has announced his determination to do, institute measures to vindicate the rights of the press, and teach those who need it that City Governments are not to be converted into Know Nothing Inquisitions.

## Asylum for the Insane.

The Commissioners for the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane held a meeting in this city last week—present, Messrs. John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, George W. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, and Thomas D. Hogg.

We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher was reappointed Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000. Dr. Fisher will remove to the Asylum, and reside there permanently, giving his personal attention to the affairs of the institution. Mrs. W. J. Alexander, of Lincolnton, was appointed Matron of the institution, at a salary of $500; and Mr. Rufus K. Ferrill, of Wake, was appointed Steward, at a salary of $300. These are all good appointments. We entertain no doubt that the institution, with such officers, and under the care of wise and humane Legislatures, will fully realize the expectations of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The buildings, it is expected, will be completed, furnished, and ready for the reception of this afflicted class by the first of next January. The painting and plastering have been completed, and the stuccoing is nearly done. The institution is designed to accommodate 250 persons.—*Ral. Standard.*

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday evening last a young lady, aged about 17, the daughter of Mr. Frost, of Raleigh, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a negro woman, a hired servant in the family, belonging to Mr. Jenking. The load entered the left side of the head, just over the ear, letting out the brains.

We learn that an inquest was held over the body, and that the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The negro woman, it is supposed, was carrying the gun out of the house, and it went off in range with the head of Miss Frost, who was sitting sewing in the yard. The servant was engaged in cleaning up the house, and was directed to remove the gun. Altogether, it was a singular accident, and furnishes another warning against imprudent handling of loaded fire-arms.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We find advertisements in the London papers upon almost every subject, and supplying almost every possible want. The following is, however, we think, the first of its kind:

"INSTITUTION FOR UNRULY BOYS.—The advertiser, a gentleman of great experience, has opened a School for Unruly Boys. The pupils are treated with the utmost kindness. Unexceptionable references. Terms, fifty guineas. Apply," &c.

If the scheme does not succeed, it will not be through a scarcity of the class for whose reformation it is intended.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The deaths for the week amount to 282, including 150 by fever.

Sebastopol stands just where it did.


# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.**


### DR. MILLS.

The constituents of Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, recently gave him a Barbecue, as a compliment for his distinguished services in the last Congress. And never, we will remark parenthetically, was compliment more richly merited. Among the invited guests was Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk county, who, in reply to a toast complimentary to himself and his District, responded in a brief and appropriate speech. Dr. Mills and his gallant entertainers little thought perhaps that this festive occasion would bring down upon their devoted heads the concentrated bile and malice of half a dozen Know Nothing Editors. But so it turned out. Of all the crazy animals on this broad green earth, hydrophobiatic (that's our word) political demagogues are the most hopeless. Defeated before the people, reckless and desperate, they turn their envenomed rage upon every one who may have contributed to their defeat. Decency, propriety, and all the amenities of life are laid as oblations upon this altar of hate. Such is the character of this attack upon Dr. Columbus Mills. His well deserved popularity, his worth as a public man, his private virtues, all, should have shielded him from this viper-like assault. But Know Nothingism is blind to every thing save its own success, and in its maddened rage doubtless often thwarts that. These gentry have yet much to learn of public sentiment in North Carolina, if they lay the flattering unction to their souls that they can injure Columbus Mills. Their contemptible efforts at detraction fall harmless at his feet. Strong in the confidence and affections of a generous people, he will hardly stoop from his proud position to notice the insane ravings of the bigots and ninnies who are assailing virtue and popularity which they cannot appreciate, much less hope to attain.

### FROM NORFOLK.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that there is little or no abatement of the epidemic in Norfolk. The deaths are about 40 daily. Great distress prevails in every part of the ill-fated city.

From Portsmouth the tidings are also unfavorable. "As I supposed," says a correspondent of the Express, "the cool, damp weather has added largely to the bills of mortality. From sunset yesterday to the same time to day, there have been twenty four deaths."

### COUNCIL OF STATE.

Dr. Saml. L. Love, of Haywood, a member of the State Council, passed through our town a day or two since, on his return home from the meeting of the Council on the 20th instant. We learn that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Badham, of Chowan, was filled by the appointment of Dr. Dillard, of the same county. The Board of Internal Improvements, which met on the same day, having made the States' subscription of $600,000 to the North Carolina Western Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the Governor and Council appointed the following Directors on the part of the State in said Road: A. H. Caldwell and Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; A. M. Powell and T. W. Bradburn, of Catawba; Alexander Clark and Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell; and W. W. Avery and R. C. Pearson, of Burke.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, has recommended the 25th of next month, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving."

SOUND AS A DOLLAR.—Hon. Wilson Shannon, the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, was in St. Louis on the 10th instant, *en route* for Kansas. He was serenaded, and in reply made a speech in which he declared himself in favor of the establishment of slavery in Kansas.

WHERE'S THE FOOL KILLER?—The Abolitionists of New York have nominated Fred Douglass, a strapping negro, and as black as a thunder cloud, for the office of Secretary of State; and Jim Parham, another kinkey head, for the office of Attorney General!

NO BACK PAY.—The War Department has decided that Gen. Scott is not entitled to back pay, under the act conferring upon him the rank of Lieutenant General.

"SAM" IN GEORGIA.—From the Washington (Georgia) Republican, a Know Nothing paper, we copy the following:

WASHINGTON, Ga., Sept. 4.

At a meeting of Dickinson Council No. 76, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we are opposed to secret oath-bound political organizations, believing them contrary to the genius of our republican institutions:

It is therefore resolved by Dickinson Council No. 76, that our worthy President be instructed to return the charter of this Council to the President of the State Council.

BACKED OUT.—The Know Nothing party in Stephens' District, Georgia, some time ago brought out Lafayette Lamar, Esq., as their Congressional candidate. A few days since he was withdrawn, thus leaving the gallant Stephens a clear field.

SHAMEFUL PRACTICE.—We learn that Father Murphy, the respected and esteemed pastor of the Roman Catholic church of this town, is subject to annoyances and insults from boys of 10 or 12 years of age, while peaceably passing the streets, in the discharge of his pastoral duties. As he remarked to us, "it is exceedingly painful to be thus treated, when going to or coming from visitations of the sick and dying."

We think we speak the language of the Protestant Christian heart of this community—the language of every citizen of character and feeling, when we say that this grievance should and must be remedied. We most respectfully urge and entreat the attention of parents and guardians to this grave matter.

We clip the above from the Wilmington (North Carolina) Commercial. While fully agreeing with the Editor that such conduct is a grievance—nay, more, an *outrage*, which ought not to be tolerated in any christian community, we may be allowed to remark that the Commercial has furnished a very suggestive paragraph, and given very candidly the partial results of its labors in the field of Know Nothingism. The question naturally suggests itself, Are the "boys" wholly to blame for their rude and insolent behaviour? When they hear from day to day the most degrading epithets applied to, and the most heinous crimes and intentions charged upon, a certain class of men, by their parents, guardians, and teachers, is it very remarkable that they should conclude the persecuted and proscribed individuals were fit subjects for insult and ridicule? Parents nearer than Wilmington should beware lest in their zeal against a certain class they destroy the respect of their children for *all* religion and all religious denominations. They may sow to the wind and reap the whirlwind.

"Alas for the rarity
Of christian charity,
Under the sun."

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.—This most excellent paper reaches us very irregularly of late. We do not believe the fault lies at the publication office, but rather with some post master on the route, who is fond of reading a good paper, but doesn't like to pay for it.—We admire the rascal's taste, but not his moral code. We do hope it will in future be allowed to come straight through, without detention.

S. C. RAILROAD BURNT.—A few days ago a fire from the woods communicated itself to the South Carolina Railroad, and burnt one hundred yards of the track, about 30 miles from Charleston.

☞The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, recently assembled, nominated E. B. Beach, of Springfield, for Governor, and Caleb Stetson for Lieut. Governor. Both gentlemen, while in the Massachusetts Legislature, opposed the election of that notorious abolitionist, Charles Sumner, to the U. S. Senate.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—As some of our cotemporaries seem to be in doubt as to the manner in which the next Democratic National Convention is to be constituted, we publish the following resolutions of the last National Convention, held at Baltimore, for general information:

"*Resolved*, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That in constituting future National Conventions of the Democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such Conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats there for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect.

"*Resolved*, That the time of holding the next Convention be designated by the Democratic National Committee, and that, in their call, the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing Delegates."

☞Gov. Price, of New Jersey, has recommended the observance of Thursday, the 4th of October, as a day of Thanksgiving.

☞Two hundred children have been made orphans by the fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

☞Two hundred and ten soldiers have died of cholera at Havana.

☞Nebraska Territory already contains taxable property to the amount of $619,816, according to the returns of the assessors.

☞It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan will, on his return to this country, be married to Mrs. Polk, the widow of President Polk.

☞A Methodist Conference has been organized in the Sandwich Islands.

☞The aggregate vote of Tennessee, at the late election for Governor, was about 133,000—eight or nine thousand more than were ever polled before.

☞Men doat on this world as though it were never to have an end, and neglect the other as if it were never to have a beginning.

Jim Smicks puts every thing to use. His wife has a bald head, and he straps his razor on it.

When typo finds a little space,
Like *this*, with nothing in it,
The fellow struts up to his case,
And fills it in a minute.

## HON. JOHN KERR.

A correspondent of the Standard states that this gentleman made a speech at Oxford last week. Notwithstanding no public notice had been given of Mr. Kerr's willingness to gratify his friends, a large audience attended, although Court was in session. The writer says: "All assembled—lawyers and all—to hear the gallant Kerr, and right nobly did he answer the expectations of his large and respectable audience. For more than two hours he kept his hearers enchained and delighted with his soul stirring eloquence.—John Kerr is an orator by nature, and among the noblest and most powerful. His very expression, and powerful, yet graceful action, speak in a manner that none but nature's noblest sons can equal, and no one with a soul can fail to admire him. To his old Whig friends, now Know Nothings, who had rallied around him when he was captain of their forces in 1852, and fighting with all his powers of mind under the banner of Scott and Graham, of "rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent" memory, he administered a rebuke that was really sublime. But they stood and took it, numbers of them being present, without offering to leave or attempting to interrupt him, such was their admiration of the speaker's noble bearing. Now, said the bold orator, my men are all gone but a few noble Romans. He had *not* forsaken them *nor* his post, when the hour of adversity came, but stood fighting until the last.—But he now found his former friends, save only the patriotic few who would not go Know Nothingism, all against him, all deserters; and, being left in this position, he should not hesitate as to the course he should pursue. There was a party in the country which had shown by its action in the last Congress of the U. States that it was a National party, a Constitutional party, and disposed to do him and the constitutional rights of his section justice. No other party had shown as much, that then or now existed in the country. There were, in fact, but two parties in the country—a great national and constitutional party, and a great Northern anti-constitutional party, warring upon his rights and the rights of his section. He had no hesitation in choosing between them. He should stand up for, and act with those that were disposed to do justice to his section.—The South never needed a constitutional party worse than now. Her entire safety depended upon it, and with that party he should act. He paid Judge Douglas and Gen. Cass a glowing tribute for their great moral courage, and also the memorable forty four in the House of Representatives. Upon the Know Nothing issues he was clear and convincing. He was anti-Know Nothing throughout.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The Washington correspondence of the Charleston Standard says:

It is now ascertained that President Pierce is calculating his chances for a second term, and when the National Convention shall assemble next summer at Cincinnati, it is very questionable whether they will find a more available man. As the South will have to elect the democratic candidate if elected at all, the South will be entitled to the nomination, and in the present confused state of party politics I see no other course for the South to pursue than to re-elect the man who has filled to the letter all his pledges to the south, and who has nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union. Franklin Pierce, like Jackson, has been the target for vituperation and abuse; but like Jackson, he has moved on in his course of duty to the South and the whole country, undisturbed by the cries of the political charlatans which hang upon his path.

The Editor of the Standard remarks:

For our part, we would not be willing to tie the state of South Carolina to the head or heels of any great national party in this country; but we have little hesitation in saying, that Gen. Pierce has been a most worthy and efficient chief magistrate of the country, and that without the occurrence of circumstances which are now not certainly foreseen, we will heartily commend him to the suffrages of the people of this state.

THE AMERICAN ORDER IN NEW YORK.—The Know Nothing State Council of New York, in session at Binghamton, did not admit representatives of the press to its session. Nevertheless those indefatigable gentlemen somehow contrived to give reports of its sayings and doings, which are of course to be received with some degree of caution. They say that out of thirteen hundred Councils said to exist in the State, only one hundred and eighty-five were represented. The most important intelligence is that the Platform was unanimously adopted; in reference to which the New York Commercial Advertiser pertinently asks, "How many Platforms are the Know Nothings to have? One in each State, Territory, county, village, modified as circumstances require?—It looks like it."—*National Intelligencer.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—An immense quantity of wheat—supposed to be near twenty thousand bushels—fell through from the fifth story of Haxall's Mill to-day. The floor gave way, and the immense weight in its downward rush broke all the floors to the lower pit, where much of it went into the river. Three large mill wheels were much damaged, and the loss estimated at over $10,000. No lives lost.

☞Since March, 1853, no less than 196 persons have been killed, and 292 wounded by railroad accidents in the United States.

☞The Poston Post thinks that since Mr. Barringer's letter, refuting the silly story published by Rayner, stating that the Catholics of Europe knew who were to constitute Gen. Pierce's cabinet before their names were published in the United States, Mr. Rayner should be christened the Great Used Up.

[From the Charleston Standard.]

## CONSIDERATIONS ADDRESSED TO A CHRISTIAN KNOW NOTHING.

You urge, in justification of your position, the necessity of sustaining the Protestant cause in this country. There is no difference between us on this point; we differ only as to the proper *means* to that end. *I* maintain that Protestantism does not encourage or permit in her cause the employment of any Jesuitical arts, or any worldly maxims of expediency; that she seeks advancement only by the dissemination of the pure principles of Christianity, and by reflecting from her members the untarnished glory of the Gospel.—*You* seem to claim that she may, consistently, indulge a little bitterness and proscription, provided she does not indulge *too* freely; that she may employ rather dubious *means*, provided they be justified by the *ends*; and, particularly, that she may call to her aid the influence of the loaves and fishes of the government, and, by excluding all opponents from the fat offices, thus hold out a bribe to her followers and a lash to those who refuse to follow. If this be *your* candid, deliberate opinion of the spirit of Protestantism, she has good reason to repudiate, at least, one of her followers. In which of the Protestant creeds did you learn such doctrine? In the new Testament? God forbid that you should cast upon it this foul aspersion. Where, then, do you learn that a Christian may lawfully bind himself by a solemn oath to obey, not the dictates of his own conscience, but the will of a majority or the sudden warning of a Council, which, in a moment, may summon him to bloodshed or to the rescue of a criminal from the hands of justice? Where, then, do you learn that unequal law of morals which permits you—the citizen of a republic—to gain advantage over opposing fellow-republicans, by concealing your principles and your party, and even denying your colors when it is expedient to do so? The very life and soul of a republic is in the obligation of every citizen to give account of himself and of his principles to his fellow-citizens. *You* expect and require this account of others, but refuse in your turn to render it to them; and for this and other rules of, at least, doubtful morality, you presume to plead your zeal for the Protestant religion! Why then condemn the conduct and policy of Jesuits? Why affect to regard his very name as libellous when applied to your order? He too may plead a zeal as unquestionable as yours in defence of his principles and practices. And wherein does *his* principles differ from *yours?* Does *he* lay his plots and plans in secret? So do *you*. Does *he*, for greater strength to his order, bind his conscience by an oath to the will of his superior? The oaths of your ritual require the same sacrifice of *you*. May *he* deny his connection with his order and palter with the simplicity of truth upon the principle of mental reservation? Why, what is your platform as adopted and published in South Carolina, but a public declaration that your oath to maintain the Union of these States may be taken with *reservation*.

I admit that these reservations cannot *now* be stigmatized as mental, since you have publicly declared them. But did you so declare them when you took the oath? Did your fellow members at the North so understand it? If so, why then does the oath, in *express* terms, provide that you take it without any reservation whatever? And now how do you repel these grave and serious charges against the morality of your Order? Only by demanding the proof. You do not positively deny that the ritual which has been published is that of your Order, but you require proof that it is. It is charged that your ritual contains oaths, which you must take upon becoming a member, which oaths make it necessary that you should, at times, prevaricate, and are inconsistent with the free and full exercise of your right of private judgment. To this charge your only reply is still a demand for the proof. What, you a Christian, under solemn obligations to maintain a reputation unsullied, content to rest it upon a want of positive proof against you! Why, this is the privilege—the scapegoat of the *criminal!* If, with him, you rely upon the plea that your innocence must be *presumed* until your guilt be *proved*, then, with him, you *may* go unwhipped, for the *proof* cannot be furnished in this case. But remember, if you rely upon the plea of the criminal you must expect a like fate. *He*, for want of the positive proof, escapes the condemnation of the law, but he still endures the suspicion and the condemnation of the community. Are *you* content that your *Christian* character should rest under a like suspicion and opprobrium? I thought that your light was to shine—that you were to be a "living epistle known and read of all men,"—that you would ever sedulously invite a strict scrutiny of your conduct and your *principles*—I thought that the ready response of a Christian, charged with holding immoral principles, or with assuming vows that tend to prevarication or dissimulation, would be a bold, unequivocal denial, and a plain ungarbled exposition of the principles and the *obligations* of his order. But you have united with an order which denies you this right, and so to the charge of immoral tendency of its principles and its *oaths* you are condemned to silence, and simply insist upon *proof*. And to this humiliating position you have come, of your own free will, and for it you plead a zeal of Protestantism! Verily "if an enemy had done this" he could have borne it, but "the heel was lifted up against her by her own familiar friend that did eat of her bread."

But you now deny the secrecy of your order; you aver that its principles and purposes have been publicly proclaimed, and that you may now, if you choose, acknowledge your membership. And yet, when I ask you if Mr. M****is a member, you reply that you are not permitted to tell. If I ask you whether you have not taken an oath which compels you to vote even for an *infidel*, if nominated by the order, in opposition to your brother *Christian*, not of the order, you are again silent; you cannot disclose what oaths you have taken. If I ask you whether you have not on oath surrendered your right of conscience and your private judgment to the will of a majority, and, in certain cases, to the orders of a council, again you are either silent, or you answer in equivocal language.—You and I are friends and brethren; you become a candidate for office, and ask and expect me to support your claims; I inquire whether you have not taken an oath which would prevent you from supporting me should I, in turn, become a candidate, and your mouth is sealed; you cannot answer this. So, then, your membership other than yourself,

your machinery, and your oaths and obligation, all, are still under the seal of secrecy.—And yet these were the very matters about which your Order was charged with immoral tendencies; upon these very oaths rested the charge that your system required obligations inconsistent with your right and duty of private judgment, and irreconcileable with the acknowledged maxims of morality. These being the very substance and point of the charge against you, how then, whilst they are still matters of secrecy, can you reconcile it to your conscience to assert unblushingly that your Order is not now secret? In its very life, body and soul, it is still secret, and yet you say it is not. In what school did you learn such contemptible sophistry? But for the cloud upon your mind it might well be characterized by a much harsher name.

I have many more considerations to urge upon you; I desire to strip your plea of necessity of its painted mask; to convince you that you are the mere instrument of men who care nothing for the Protestant religion, but use it and you only for their ambitious purposes; that their policy, if persisted in, will advance the Roman Catholic cause and prove disastrous to the Protestant; that the spirit it engenders would deprive *every* religious sect of all security for its religious privileges; and, *above all*, that the Protestants of this country cannot aid, encourage, or even *wink* at the policy and purposes of your Order, without a disgraceful surrender of their plighted faith. These matters I shall leave for future discussion. Hear me candidly, and then discuss them.

TERTULLIAN.

## A Returned Californian.

Mr. S. S. Suydam resides, when he is home, in the state of "Illinoy." Mr. Suydam has been in California for the past two years, during which time he has "seen the elephant" and made a pile. Mr. Suydam arrived in New York from San Francisco last week. On Monday night last he came to Albany by the steamer Knickerbocker. Shortly after his arrival he got acquainted with a man who said his name was Robertson, (doubtless an alias.) With Robertson he visited Troy, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, and various other places in the immediate vicinity of the city. This was on Tuesday. On coming home Mr. Suydam was invited to spend the night with Mr. Robertsor. Mr. Suydam assented, and found Mr. Robertson a very nice man indeed. During the evening they imbibed two bottles of champagne, soon after which the conversation turned toward domestic matters, when Mr. Robertson said that Suydam, having made a fortune, should marry and settle down for life.

Mr. Suydam admitted the wisdom of such a course, and allowed if he could find "a straightforward go-head gal," he would go through the ceremony without the loss of time. Mr. Robertson said, that he knew "just the young woman that would suit him," and that if Suydam were willing, he would go immediately and introduce her to him. Mr. Suydam looked at the matter through the medium of the champaigne glass, and admitted that the offer was magnanimous. He accordingly put on his hat, adjusted his neck tie, took Robertson by the arm started in pursuit of a young woman that was to do "old Illinoy, proud." They found the young lady in the lower part of South Pearl street. She was rather elaborately got up, and assumed the romantic name of Miss Josephine. Her manners were rather easy than genteel, a fact which Mr. Suydam attributed to a simplicity that would wear off with age. Mr. Robertson made Miss Josephine acquainted with Mr. Suydam's hymenial determination, and was rejoiced to find that Miss Josephine coincided in its propriety. Like Mr. Suydam, Miss Josephine was disgusted with the "cold neglect of the world," and wanted a bosom that she could call "her own." Here Suydam spoke up and said "that bosom was his'n?"

In less than an hour after Mr. Suydam had entered the house, he had not only effected a conquest of "an artless gal," but had sent for a minister and got married. Champaigne generally does business in a hurry. The ceremony being over, Mr. and Mrs. Suydam retired to their slumbers. About two o'clock, Mr. Suydam got asleep, at which time, he says, Mrs. Suydam was talking to him about "those wicked women in Californy." When Mr. Suydam awoke the next morning, he found that Mrs. Suydam had mysteriously disappeared, and what was still more strange, she had taken his pocket book, containing $630, with her. Suydam at first thought she was a somnambulist, and was spending a few hours on the roof. Mr. Suydam consoled himself with this idea for two and a half hours, when he got up and commenced making inquiries.

Mr. Suydam called on the people next door, who informed him that Miss Josephine was not a sleep walker, but a young lady who "walks the street," in short, a young lady with very little character of any kind and that little bad. This information had a most crushing effect on Mr. Suydam. To ease his troubles he called at the police office, where he told the story as we have narrated it. The magistrate looked upon the whole operation as a swindler and issued a warrant for the arrest of Robertson and Miss Josephine for conspiracy. What will come of the matter remains to be seen.

*Note*—Since we penned the above, we have heard that Miss Josephine was seen on Wednesday at Niagara, in her society "a young man with moustaches," that Suydam is willing to swear it is Robertson and "nothing shorter." They are probably in Canada by this time, and will return to Albany when "the swallow comes up."—*Albany Police Tribune.*

## Premature Matrimony.

Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the feminine affection. When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reforms, if an anti-marrying-in a-hurry Society were instituted. Now-a days, people leap into the magic life circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner—little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is little, sometimes of mutual analysis of disposition, and comparason of the taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut and never untied, will harmonize all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognise it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with its rust, the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before; instead of waiting till they become fully grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furze gathered on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent they post off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilerating influence of the dance, the glare of the lights, and the merry squib and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold loveable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in women cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful marriages—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife. There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and guarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his mate or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, nor jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

Perhaps the briefest personal memoirs ever written were the memoirs of Count Rostopchin, written in ten minutes. Take a specimen:

MY BIRTH.

On the 12th day of March, 1765, I emerged from darkness into day. I was measured, I was weighed, I was baptized. I was born without knowing wherefore, and my parents thanked heaven, without knowing for what.

MY EDUCATION.

I was taught all sorts of things, and learned all sorts of languages. By dint of impudence and quackery, I sometimes passed for a *savan*. My head has become a library of odd volumes, of which I keep the key.

MY SUFFERINGS.

I was tormented by masters, by tailors who made tight dresses for me, by women, by ambition, by self love, by useless regrets, and my remembrances.

MEMORABLE EPOCHS.

At the age of thirty I gave up dancing; at forty, my endeavors to please the fair sex; at fifty, my regard of public opinion; at sixty, the trouble of thinking; and I have now become a true sage, or egotist, which is the same thing.

RESPECTABLE PRINCIPLES.

I have never meddled in any marriage or scandal. I have never recommended a cook or a physician, and consequently have never attempted the life of any one.

MY DISLIKES.

I had a dislike to sots and fops, and to intriguing women, who made a game of virtue; a disgust for affection; pity for made up men and painted women; an aversion to rats, liquors, metaphysics and rhubarb; and a terror of justice and wild beasts.

ANALYSIS OF MY LIFE.

I await death without fear and without impatience. My life has been a bad melodrama on a grand stage, where I have played the hero, the tyrant, the lover, the nobleman, but never the vallet.

MY EPITAPH.

Here lies in the hope of repose, an old deceased man, with a worn out spirit, an exhausted heart, and a used up body. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on.

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NORFOLK, (Va.) Sept. 20.—There is no perceptible abatement of the pestilence. Thirty deaths yesterday.

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CLEAVELAND, Sept. 18.—Five buildings, including Wells' stable, were burnt this morning. Fifteen horses perished in the flames.

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A Daguerreotypist took the portrait of a lady in such an admirable manner that her husband preferred it to the original.

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NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The fever is increasing at all points on the Mississippi, Oachucta and Black Rivers.

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Punch teaches book-keeping in three words "never lend them."

---

Be always employed doing something—idleness never pays.

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A Spendthrift's Motto.—Buy and buy.

## A PAIR OF PYRAMIDS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUTHERNERS.

UNCLE SAM'S PYRAMID, SOUTH.

TEXAS,
FLORIDA,
GEORGIA,
MISSOURI,
ALABAMA,
ARKANSAS,
LOUISIANA,
VIRGINIA,
TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA.

BOGUS SAM'S PYRAMID, SOUTH.

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A chap who was caught in the water wheel of a grist mill, and had the good fortune to escape with no other damage than a slight ducking, says he intends to apply for a pension, on the ground that he is a *survivor of the revolution.*

## MARRIED,

In Washington county, Va., on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Emory & Henry College, Rev. THADDEUS P. THOMAS, of Burnsville, N. C., and Miss SARAH P., daughter of Jno. Wesley Price, Esq.

## DIED,

At Ducktown, Tenn., on the 14th of August last, of Flux, MRS. NANCY SWAIM, aged about 65 years, wife of Mr. Enoch Swaim, for many years a citizen of this county.—Mrs. Swaim had been for a great many years a member of the M. E. Church, and through a long life adorned the doctrines of God her Saviour. She has gone to her reward. Let her children and friends walk in her footsteps, that they may greet her again beyond the swelling flood, where sin and sorrow are unknown.

Suddenly of apoplexy, in this town, on the night of the 19th inst., JAMES NOEL VANCE, third son of Capt. David and Mrs. Mira M. Vance. The deceased had long been subject to epileptic attacks, occasioned by a fracture of the skull, which marked him for the last ten years of his life as a great sufferer. At his death he was 23 years of age.

His virtues wese many and lovely. Possessed of a noble intellect, which disease had shattered and impaired, he was remarkable for the kindness of his disposition, liveliness, and unchanging good nature. All his traits of character were those which indicated extreme goodness of heart, and rendered him justly beloved by all who knew him and commiserated his sufferings. He had been for four years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave exemplary indications of that loveliest of all things—youthful piety. It is consoling to his friends to know that his sufferings have ended. Peace to his ashes! A glorious immortality to his soul!

[FOR THE NEWS.]

At a regular meeting of Asheville Division S. of T., held Tuesday evening, 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Disposer of human events to remove from our midst, while in the bloom of youth and upon the threshold of active life, our brother JAMES NOEL VANCE, whose christian character and exemplary deportment has won for him the warm affection of his brethren; Therefore

*Resolved*, That we deeply lament the loss we have sustained in the removal of one whose upright deportment as an orderly citizen, together with his untiring devotion to our Order, the principles of which he faithfully sustained since attaching himself to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, secured to himself the devoted attachment of all who knew him.

*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved mother, brothers, and sisters of our deceased Brother, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That in token of our respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that though his body has returned to the dust whence it sprang and his soul gone to the spirit world, we will long hold his name in grateful remembrance.

*Resolved*, That the Recording Scribe of this Division be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved mother of the deceased, and that he also furnish a copy to each of the village papers for publication.

W. D. RANKIN, W. P.
JAS. B. RANKIN, R. S.


## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.
Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

## BROKE JAIL,

AT Spartanburg C. H., on the morning of the 12th instant, and made their escape, the following persons, viz:

JOHN FISHER, a white man, awaiting trial for horse stealing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—swarthy complexion—badly clothed, wore a cap when last seen.

GEORGE, a negro man, 22 years old, 6 feet high, stout made—walks erect. He has large front teeth—regular set—large feet and hands—rather down look—color, black. Belongs to the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

JOHN, a negro boy, about 14 years old, pretty well grown—copper color—full plump face—well built. Says he belongs to Mr. Noah, of Tennessee.

A handsome reward will be given for their arrest, or either of them, so that they may be secured.

A. WINGO, Coroner,
Acting as Sheriff.
Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 20, 1855.

BURNSVILLE

## HIGH SCHOOL.

(*Male and Female.*)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

*Terms Per Session of Five Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, | $ 5 00 |
| Preparatory " | 10 00 |
| Collegiate " | 15 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 1 00 |

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

## By Order of the County Court of Polk.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, are required to advertise the sale of the **LOTS** in the town of

## COLUMBUS,

POLK COUNTY, in the Asheville News, Rutherford Eagle, Carolina Spartan, and Laurens Herald, to continue till the day of Sale, which is to take place in the *TOWN OF COLUMBUS*, on *Wednesday*, the **17th Day of October** next, and continue from day to day till all said LOTS are sold, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

Said LOTS will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years. Notes and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

THIS TOWN is located in a beautiful vale, at the foot of Tryon, midway between the Mills Gap and Howard Gap roads. The location is immediately on the Cowper Ridge, directly on the line of survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. The situation is an elevated one, amid the finest mountain scenery in Western Carolina, dry, sandy soil, well watered, and embracing a combination of advantages, in point of climate, natural facilities, and products, seldom met with in our country. The SITE is level, with a gentle descent on either side, so as to render it altogether one of the most desirable and healthy situations which could have been selected. It is also surrounded by a great variety of most romantic situations and building spots, suited to the tastes of the wealthy low country gentlemen, who may desire to sojourn in this admirable summer climate, so entirely exempt from disease. A more enchanting and eligible situation for a Village location cannot be found within the whole range of the Alleghany, from Maine to Georgia.

The undersigned respectfully invite the public at large to come and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. MILLS,
J. L. WARD,
J. E. MILLER,
JOHN WALKER,
J. STARK SIMMS,
*Commissioners.*

Town of Columbus, Sept. 6, 1855—tds

☞ Western Eagle please copy, and send bill to E. G. Foster, Chairman County Court of Polk.

## BUGGY FOR SALE.

*A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.*

## Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX PORTER.
Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

## A PROCLAMATION,

*By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

[L. S.]

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

## COMMITTED TO JAIL,

*IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE* 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
*Jailor.*
Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

## AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

## "THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of th largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs, to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞ Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.
September 6, 1855.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

**On the 27th of September**

next, all that valuable body of

## LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

## 2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
*C. & M. E. for Yancey County.*
August 9, 1855. tds

## VALUABLE LAND

*FOR SALE.*

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

*13th day of October Next,*

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

## 400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

*TERMS.*—A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

*M. P. PENLAND, And Others.*
August 30, 1855. tds

## NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
August 16, 1855. 6t.

**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound, for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

## 5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.
Buncombe, Sept. 10, 1855.

## SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

## FLOUR, FLOUR.

*ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!*

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $6 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

## FIRST IN TOWN!

## SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

## GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

## Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

*Terms of Tuition* per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞ From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.
August 9, 1855. 3tl—6t.

## GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

### New Spring and Summer

## GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## CHEAP CASH STORE

### James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

## GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

## CITY HOTEL,

*(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)*

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

### HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida e Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

## Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

**Also,** Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

## Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

## Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

*W.* D. RANKIN & Co.

## Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

**SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE** take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES,** and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

## Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

## Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

## A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,*

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

## Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

## R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

## R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

## J. T. GIBSON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

## G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

## DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

## DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

## Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy**

**Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

## SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

## W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

**Apothecary & Druggist,**

**Asheville, N. C.**

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

**Pure and Genuine**

*Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.*

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## GOWER & DAVID,

*General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission*

**MERCHANTS,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

## SUPERIOR FLOUR.

**30 Bags** Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

## State of North Carolina.

*CALDWELL COUNTY.*

In Equity,

*Superior Court of Equity Spring Term,* '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

*vs.*

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmerman and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

## State of North Carolina,

*COUNTY OF JACKSON.*

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1855.

H. T. Burnett

*vs.*

Nancy Burnett.

*Petition for Divorce:*

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

## State of North Carolina,

*COUNTY OF JACKSON.*

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1855.

A. B. Shooler

*vs.*

Eliza Shooler.

*Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

## State of North Carolina,

*COUNTY OF JACKSON.*

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1855.

William Welch

*vs.*

Elizabeth Welch.

*Petition for Divorce:*

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

## State of North Carolina,

*COUNTY OF JACKSON.*

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1855.

Henry Davis

*vs.*

Elizabeth Davis.

*Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

## For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

## The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

**Saddlery,** of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

## Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

**Wide Awake,** Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

*SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.*

Dec. 21, 1854.

## GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

## Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

*Rates of Tuition Per Session of* 10 *Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Preparatory Department, | $13 00 |
| 1st Collegiate Class, | 17 00 |
| 2d " " | 21 00 |
| 3d " " | 25 00 |
| 4th " " | 30 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, each | 30 00 |
| Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1. | |
| French, Latin, or Greek, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Embroidery, | 16 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 2 00 |
| Board in Steward's Hall, per week, | 1 50 |
| Washing per dozen, extra, | 37 1-2 |

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

## At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

## NEW FIRM.

**WILSON & BROWN** have recently established themselves at the

**Tailoring Business**

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.

J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

## SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

## Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14. 1854—tf

## Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

## WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

*Receiving and Forwarding*

**GOODS.**

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL,

## MURDER!!!

## $500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

## Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

**MATTRESSES.**

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superi or workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

## "Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,

A. E. BAIRD,

R. B. VANCE,

R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## MINERALOGY,

**Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.**

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

## Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

**TRIPLETT & SMITH,**

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

## New Goods! New Goods

*JAMES M. BLAIR*

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

**Ladies**

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

**HATS,**

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

**SADDLERY**

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

## Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

## THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

## Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

**CASTINGS,**

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

**BOILERS.**

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

**Repairs.**

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855.

## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

## Cancers Can Be Cured.

*DR. CLOPTON*

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,

Whitfield County, Ga.